

# EGGLESTON TO BE HEAD OF P. I.

Sentiment in Board of Visitors Favors His Election.

# FEDERAL PLACE HAS HELPED HIM

Members of Committee Feel He Will Be Chosen to Succeed Barringer—Search Made All Over Country Ends at Last in Virginia.

Every day it becomes more evident that the country-wide search for a president for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute will end where it began—with Joseph D. Eggleston. Indications point more and more surely to his election when the board meets to choose a successor to Dr. Paul B. Barringer, who will retire from the presidency of the agricultural and mechanical college at the end of the present term.

The recent appointment of Mr. Eggleston as chief of the field work for rural schools, under the United States Bureau of Education, has, it appears, greatly strengthened his position with the members of the board of visitors and with the people of the State at large. Men on the board do not hesitate to say that the logic of the situation is his election as head of the school.

Many Were Considered. Many presidents of colleges and instructors in agriculture and leaders in educational work have been considered in connection with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute presidency. Letters have been written by the hundred. Applications have been many, and indications have been overwhelming. The visitors composing the committee on a president have investigated and investigated. They have consulted and consulted. They have been to Atlanta to meet the presidents of land grant colleges, and have there talked of many possibilities.

One member of the committee wanted a certain man, the head of one of the largest and perhaps the most prosperous of the schools of the kind. But he would not consent to take the matter up. This eliminated the use of his name. Others there are whose qualifications have been regarded as favorable, and each time there has been found some objection or else the man under consideration did not want the position.

Eggleston Suggested. From the beginning Mr. Eggleston, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was regarded as a strong probability. He is an enthusiast in agricultural education, while not a scientific expert in farming. However, his successful career in the boys' corn club idea in Virginia, has seen this work grow to amazing lengths. But as soon as the vacancy was in sight, there was talk of politics, and the claim was put forth that Mr. Eggleston was working the powers that be for the place. There was as a result much protest against his election.

Wanted Him To Stay. With his appointment to one of the most important posts with the Bureau of Education, there seemed to be a feeling of feeling it was seen that he was in demand elsewhere. Doubtless, too, he was rather glad to secure a \$4,000 position—better by \$500 than the one he had—without having to spend a cent in private expenses not in wear and tear of his system in the campaign, and avoiding personal attacks and criticisms resulting from the ever-present local rows over the public schools.

The result of his promotion has been generally expressed regret that he has left the State. All this has not been without its effect on the board of visitors, which is composed of the feeling of the people. So the result of the whole matter is that the board is just about ready to elect Mr. Eggleston.

# AUTO WAR WITH MARYLAND.

Washington Raises Tax Against Machines From That State. Washington, January 17.—War to the last drop of gasoline is declared by the District of Columbia against Maryland automobilists in retaliation for alleged bad treatment offered to the automobile tourists from that capital. The first move of the District government was to increase the automobile tax on all outside cars entering the District. Until yesterday the tax here was \$2, and the license was perpetual. Today Maryland's license schedule was adopted and Maryland cars will be forced to pay a graduated scale, according to the size of the automobile, ranging from \$5 to \$10 a year, with additional charges for drivers.

Maryland motor enthusiasts who venture into the capital will be not supplied with the necessary license tag. Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps have been arrested on many occasions by officials of nearby Maryland towns, and the District has resented the alleged injustices of the arrests.

# NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Pays Penalty for Murder Which He Claimed to Be a Victim. Paris, Texas, January 17.—Henry Moulton, a negro, was hanged from a telephone pole on the public square at Cooper, Texas, late to-day by a mob. The negro was taken from a sheriff and his deputies after he had pleaded guilty and been sentenced to hang for shooting and killing a twelve-year-old girl near here recently.

Moulton is said to have confessed that he shot at a boy who was accompanying the girl with the intention of killing him and then assaulting the girl. Moulton's body was cut down early to-night, placed on a pile of railroad ties, saturated with kerosene and set on fire. The negro population of Cooper is excited to-night, but the crowds have left the town, and no further violence is feared.

# BY TRAIN TO CUBA DIRECT.

Plan Underway to Run Train Ferries From Key West to Havana. Havana, January 17.—Cable, Orr, general manager of the United Railways of Havana, has gone to St. Augustine, Fla., for the purpose of arranging for the purchase of a new train. The subject in view is the transportation of entire trains on the ferries.

# NEW YEAR IS UP TO THE P. I.

Porte Now Has Collective Note of Powers.

# FURTHER PLAY FOR TIME IS FEARED

Diplomats Expect That Constantinople Will Concede Something in Hope Peace Conference May Be Convened—Determined to Keep Adrianople

London, January 17.—The next move in the long-drawn-out game of diplomacy for the settlement of the Turkish Balkan war is for Turkey to make the collective note of the European powers, drawn up by the ambassadorial conference at London, was handed to the Turkish government to-day at Constantinople.

Turkish delegates for more than a week have shared with the whole world knowledge of the purpose of the note, and unofficially were given diplomatic notice of its exact contents prior to its presentation. There is no reason why the reply should not be prompt. Their only motive for withholding it, it is thought, would be procrastination, with their old hope upon the peace conference might turn up.

Confidence does not know the precise intentions of their government with respect to the note, but they predict its answer will be given and that it will afford ground for accusations. Turkey is playing for time. The expectation among diplomats here is that Turkey will concede something to the peace conference, as they pointed out, make efforts to bring the peace delegates together again for further negotiations. Should this be the case, it then will develop whether the ultimatum of the allies is as iron-clad as they profess it to be.

Meetings Continue. Meetings of ambassadors of the foreign powers continue. The question of the disposition of the Turkish islands has been set aside until the Ottoman government answers the note of the powers, and a final decision is not under discussion. A proposal has been suggested that Montenegro might cede the mountain above Cattaro to Austria in return for Scutari and as the mountain capital of Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, which is a more important town. Cetinje is hardly more than a village, except for the residence of the King, a hotel and a few foreign legations. Mr. Ebasan may be selected as the capital of Albania instead of Avlona, in deference to the wishes of Austria. Ebasan is in the interior, and, therefore, could not be subjected to naval attacks.

Note Presented to Porte. Constantinople, January 17.—The collective note drafted by the ambassadors of the European powers to the Turkish government to-day. After the presentation of the note by the ambassadors an informal meeting of the Turkish ministers was held at the office of the Grand Vizier. The contents of the note and the drafting of the reply were postponed, however, until to-morrow when an official council of ministers is to be convened. The Turkish Foreign Minister informed the Associated Press this evening that the Ottoman government could not give way on the question of Adrianople. Nevertheless, he said, Turkey was hopeful of arriving at a settlement of the question without sacrificing her point of view.

# SHIELDS IN LEAD.

He Is Receiving Support of Regular Democrats. Knoxville, Tenn., January 17.—The decision to-day of the so-called regular Democrats in the Tennessee Legislature to support the candidacy of Chief Justice John K. Shields for Senator for the long term, beginning March 4, aroused a new interest in the race. The necessary votes were not forthcoming. The ballot to-day resulted: John K. Shields, Democrat, 43; R. A. Enloe, Independent Democrat, 41; R. D. McKeller, Democrat, 17; L. D. Tyson, Democrat, 9; John Allison, Democrat, 8. Best scattering.

Necessary to choice, 67. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

# MAYOR QUILTS IN A HUFF.

Resigns as Executive of Sussex, N. J., Because of Council's Rejection of His Plan. Sussex, N. J., January 17.—For the first time in the history of this borough its Mayor gave up his office at a special meeting of the Borough Council because that body refused to confirm his appointment of Dawson E. Van Stickle as Assessor.

# BYNUM SAYS CABELL SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF HIS ATTACK ON UPRIGHT JUDGES.

Greensboro, N. C., January 17.—Asserting that for personal reasons Commissioner of Internal Revenue Royal E. Cabell sought to penalize N. Glenn Williams, that the commissioner was influenced by malice and ill will toward Williams in ordering the removal of a large quantity of whiskey from a warehouse at Williams, N. C., to Louisville, Ky., and that Mr. Cabell should be ashamed of his insinuations and reflections upon the two eminent and upright judges who have been called upon to pass upon the questions raised in suits by Williams and Foster, ex-Judge W. P. Bynum. Bynum made vigorous reply to the report transmitted yesterday by Commissioner Cabell to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeigh. The judges referred to are

# SEATTLE AND SULLY UNBROKEN

No Progress Made in Confirmation of Appointments.

# DEMOCRATS ASK FOR COMMITTEE

Republicans Refuse Proposal on Ground That It Would Result in Favoritism—Filibuster Is Begun, and End of Struggle Is Not Yet in Sight.

Washington, January 17.—When to-day's executive session of the Senate adjourned, the deadlock between Democrats and Republicans over confirmation of President Taft's appointments of members of both chambers of Parliament, in succession to President Armand Fallieres, whose seven-year term expires February 18.

The widest confusion, out of which arose two challenges to duels, marked the casting of the ballots.

Premier Poincare was chosen President on the second ballot, his plurality over his nearest competitor Jules Pams, Minister of Agriculture, being 187. The deciding vote stood as follows: Raymond Poincare, 681; Jules Pams, 296; Marie Edouard Vaillant, 99. Premier Poincare has fifty-three more votes than an absolute majority of the Assembly.

Try to Show Himself Worthy. Raymond Poincare's first words upon being officially informed of his election as President of France were: "I shall try to show myself worthy of the confidence of the National Assembly. I shall forget without effort the struggles of yesterday and even the injuries. He conversed with a number of Frenchmen and at all times to be an impartial administrator."

Raymond Poincare's selection for the presidency of France, although made by Parliament as required by the constitution, is regarded as a triumph for the popular will of the nation.

The new President is now in his fifty-third year. He is of medium height and sturdy build. Above all, he radiates an impression of force, both physical and intellectual. He is modest in conversation, cheerful and patient, and concentrates his full attention upon the person to whom he is talking.

M. Poincare's large, luminous eyes are the most striking feature of a face which suggests tenacity and determination. He is versatile and comes of a family distinguished in science and literature. The President-elect himself is a philosopher, a writer and a member of the French Academy, with a notable career in French law circles. He has a peculiarity of never sending his clients bills for legal services, always saying that they may send him whatever they consider to be the value of his work.

Interested in United States. Americans who have met the Premier have always found him interested in the development and the institutions of the United States and accurately informed upon the larger aspects of current American affairs.

As Foreign Minister, M. Poincare greatly facilitated the work of the United States ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, his predecessor at the American embassy, Robert Bacon, and gave much attention to the Franco-American trade in the Pacific. He was executed by Rodin, which was erected at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, in memory of the explorer Champlain. The Cabinet of Premier Poincare is regarded as steadfastly opposed to socialism.

Insulted by Clemenceau. Premier Clemenceau was insulted by ex-Premier Poincare at the opening of the National Congress for the election of a President. M. Poincare at once appointed Aristide Briand, the Minister of Finance, to act as his second and to arrange a duel.

The incident between Poincare and Clemenceau arose out of a letter by the former Premier to Poincare, the contents of which were considered offensive by Poincare. The Premier promptly sent his two seconds to ask for an explanation.

Clemenceau made a satisfactory explanation to M. Briand and M. Klotz, who had been sent to him by Premier Poincare relative to the latter he received last evening from the ex-Premier. The incident is, therefore, considered closed.

Deputy de Monzie and Paul Boncour, former Minister of Labor, also quarreled in the corridors of the palace and M. Monzie sent his seconds to M. Boncour.

# TRIAL PROCEEDING.

Paris, January 17.—The journey of President-elect Poincare from the palace at Versailles to his home in Paris was one long triumphal progress. When his automobile emerged through the chateau gate at Versailles M. Poincare was greeted by the first expression of joy by the general public who gave him round after round of cheers and ac-

# POINCARÉ HEADS FRENCH REPUBLIC

Premier Is Chosen for Presidency on Second Ballot.

# WILD CONFUSION MARKS ELECTION

Successful Candidate, Insulted, Challenges Ex-Premier to Fight Duel, but Incident Is Smoothed Over Without Bloodshed—Result of Campaign Popular

Versailles, France, January 17.—Raymond Nicolas Landry Poincare, for the past twelve months Premier of the French Cabinet, was elected President of the Republic of France to-day by the National Assembly, composed of members of both chambers of Parliament, in succession to President Armand Fallieres, whose seven-year term expires February 18.

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# PRESIDENT-ELECT OF FRANCE



RAYMOND NICOLAS POINCARÉ.

# GIANT COMBINE CONTROLS TRADE

Coastwise Shipping in Hands of Trust Which Crushes Independents.

# SUIT MAY BE BROUGHT CRIMINATION FROM HEAD OF STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Washington, January 17.—A giant combination practically controlling American coastwise trade on the Atlantic and operating under an agreement with the railroads by which protesting is refused to independent steamship lines, except on full charges, was described to the House shipping committee to-day by A. H. Bull, president of the A. H. Bull Steamship Company, of New York.

Describing efforts of the combine to drive his company out of the New York and Porto Rican trade, Mr. Bull submitted circulars bearing the names of the Insular Line and the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company, offering discounts of 70 per cent on foreign rates during a week when the sailing of a Bull liner for Porto Rico had been announced.

"As Bad as the Rest." When asked by Representative Humphreys of Washington, why he had not placed these facts before the Department of Justice, Mr. Bull said that he had been told that he was "as bad as any of the rest" because he had signed a bond in 1907 to enter into the Porto Rican trade for ten years. He said he had decided to await the action of the congressional investigating committee.

Chairman Alexander and Representative Humphreys emphatically expressed the opinion that the combination should be prosecuted. Companies placed in the alleged combine by Mr. Bull include the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Steamship Company, New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company, Clyde Line, Mallory ship line and Eastern Line, and the Insular Line.

The combination, Mr. Bull said, operated under agreements with the railroads by which the railroads refused to provide with any independent lines on Atlantic coast full cargoes. He added it was almost impossible for an independent company to secure wharfage facilities because the railroads owned or controlled the terminals at most of the ports, including New York, where the piers were leased.

Rate War Conducted. Mr. Bull testified that after organizing the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company, a combination of steamships forced him in 1909 to sell his interest and sign a bond not to enter into the Porto Rican trade for ten years. The line then was taken into the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Steamship Company. In 1912 he formed the H. Bull Steamship Company, with a principal line between New York and Stockton Springs, Maine. Since the expiration of his bond, the line has been operated by the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company.

Mr. Norris, in his plea for news print paper from across the Canadian border, said that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association wanted Congress to "ensure the procurement of a permanent and adequate supply of cheap paper by broadening the paper market to the utmost."

He arranged what he called primitive methods of American paper manufacturers and the antiquity of their paper machines. John T. Wheelwright, of Boston, a paper manufacturer, later testified that the paper manufacturers would consider themselves "at subjects for the lunatic asylum if they did not have modern machines."

S. A. Woodard, of Wilson, N. C., wanted the tariff on tobacco retained. He said he spoke for the Carolina tobacco firms.

Against Good Morals. Washington, January 17.—R. E. Magill, of Richmond, secretary of the Press Association, said that the same secrecy maintained by

# PARDON GRANTED TO FOLK

Mortimer Schiff's Valet Now Is Free Man.

# SULZER BELIEVES IT ONLY JUSTICE

Prisoner Makes Full Confession, Admitting Former Falsehoods, and Promising Never to Appear on Stage or to Make Money Through Connection With Case.

Albany, N. Y., January 17.—Governor Sulzer to-day pardoned Folk Brandt, former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, the New York banker, on the ground that Brandt's sentence of thirty years for burglary was excessive.

At the request of Governor Sulzer, Attorney General Carmody made a statement in which he said he favored Brandt's pardon "not as a matter of mercy, but as a matter of justice." He criticized the procedure through which Brandt was tried and sentenced.

Mr. Carmody declared that the Governor's action wiped out a blot on the justice of the State, and showed that "there is nothing that can defeat the ends of justice."

United States Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, made a speech in which he characterized Brandt's sentence as "judicial tyranny." The Governor, explaining that Brandt had promised to lead a better life if released from prison, added that Mr. Schiff had said he would not oppose Brandt's application for clemency as was based on scandalous and malicious statements.

Many Petitions Presented. Earlier in the day Senator Nelson had conferred with Governor Sulzer in Brandt's behalf and the Governor had presented petitions from forty-two States and national Swedish societies urging Brandt's release.

It was stipulated by Governor Sulzer in pardoning Brandt that he is not to accept a theatrical engagement and must not in the future reflect upon the character of any one. Senator Nelson volunteered to take Brandt to Minnesota and at the suggestion of the Governor Brandt was placed in the hands of a friend of the Governor's.

A condition of Brandt's pardon was his confessing to falsehoods in his former efforts to gain his release. In this connection Governor Sulzer read a letter which he had received from Brandt explaining that while he had heretofore opposed all applications for Brandt's release, "because they were based upon lying, scandalous attacks upon my honor," he would not oppose the pardon application if it asked as an act of mercy, rather than an act of justice.

The governor's reasons for pardoning Brandt are given in a statement in which he said in part: "These familiar with the Brandt case are aware of what has taken place heretofore in connection with the matter and the decisions which have been reached thereon. The record is not in the prisoner's favor. Brandt is entitled to little consideration."

"I have no sympathy for Brandt, but I have got regard for the due administration of justice. After all, that is the main thing in this matter. There is no other way out of it, I admit it."

His Sentence Excessive. "Having carefully examined the entire record in the case for the purpose of doing what is right and proper to the people of the State, and that he granted justice be done, I have reached the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that Brandt's sentence was excessive."

Brandt left Albany within two hours after the pardon was placed in his hands. He is spending a short time in Washington with Senator Nelson, who stood sponsor for him at the hearing. Brandt will go to Minnesota, where, among people of his own nationality, he will be welcomed. Senator Nelson, he says he will endeavor to carry out Governor Sulzer's admonition to "redeem himself."

If Brandt violates any of the conditions, the Governor says his pardon will be revoked. He will be returned to prison to serve out his term.

Tears filled Brandt's eyes as Governor Sulzer handed over his pardon before the largest crowd that ever gathered in the chamber. He thanked the Governor, the papers and found himself in the center of a crowd of struggling friends. The first to greet him as a free man was Senator Nelson.

With the formalities of filing the papers in the office of the Secretary of State over Brandt prepared to leave the capital. At the side of the Governor's private room, he paused and grasped the Governor's hand.

"Good bye. Thank you," he exclaimed. "Good bye, my boy, and good luck to you," said the Governor. "Remember your promises to me. I will see that you get along."

Leaves With Senator. With Senator Nelson, his counsel, and a friend and an inveterate to the first floor of the Capitol.

"How do you feel?" he was asked. "Not very well," was the answer. "Are you happy?" "Very happy; but I don't feel well," replied Brandt.

Senator Nelson interrupted and the four were whisked away to a hotel in an auto. After dining they went to the station and left Albany on the 3 o'clock train for New York. Few recognized Brandt as he went through the station. His dress might have been a young business man. He is slim, but well knit. He wears a black derby and a light colored raincoat. Under this was a grey suit, close fitting and perfectly tailored. He was faultlessly groomed from glossy and smooth combed hair to brightly shined shoes. A small crowd had gathered to see him off.

While Brandt did not learn a trade while in prison, he accomplished much to help him in his future life. He was studious and acquired a good education, according to his counsel, Mirabeau L. Towne.

"Brandt has a keen mind," said Mr. Towne, "and he did not lose the six years spent in prison by any means. He accomplished wonders along educational lines. He also expects to make quite a big money out of an invention he worked out in prison. It is an apparatus which permits a person while standing in a room to clean the outside of a window."

Makes Full Confession. Governor Sulzer's pardon to Brandt was granted on the basis of an appeal written by Brandt and Warden Kaiser had been in secret conference with Governor Sulzer. The same secrecy maintained by